TRISH LEADERS CONVICTED.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS END AS EX-PECTED.

DILLON AND WILLIAM O'BRIEN SENTENCED TO TWO TERMS OF SIX MONTHS' IMPRISON-MENT-PATRICK O'BRIEN AND OTHERS

PUNISHED LIKEWISE.

Dublin, Nov. 19 .- In the Judges' Court at Clonmel to-day a judgment of guilty was given against William O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, all of whom are Members of Parliament; why I should not do so." John Cullinane, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Mockler and Mr. Bolton, who were charged with conspiring to induce the tenants on the Smith-Barry estates not to pay rent. William O'Brien and Dillon were each sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of six months each, but the sentences are to run concurrently. Patrick O'Brien and Cullinane were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment, Walsh, Mockler and Bolton to four months

All the sentences were without labor. Father Humphreys, Thomas J. Condon, Membe f Parliament; Daniel Kelly, and David Sheehy, lember of Parliament, who were indicted on the one charges, were found not guilty and were dis-

harged.

Mr. O'Brien and the other members of Parliaent who were convicted to-day sent telegrams to
r. Parnell expressing their fullest devotion to
m. Mr. O'Brien has also sent the following to

Mr. Parnell expressing the following to him. Mr. O'Brien has also sent the following to Mr. Parnell:

"In view of my six months' sentence, my duty to my electors and colleagues and to you is to resign so that Monaghan may be represented during the coming session of Parliament."

At a private meeting of Irish members of Parliament in Dublin to-day it was unanimously resolved to remain loyal to Mr. Parnell. Great preparations are being made for a meeting to be held in Leinster Hall to-morrow.

The Ennis and Limerick Boards of Guardians to-day unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell.

The close of the trials in Tipperary added considerably yesterday to the gossip in Irish circles in this city in regard to Mr. Parnell's exact standing in the neils of the Irish Home Rule party and his probable future action since the result in the O'Shea divorce

case was made known. Five of the Irish members of Parliament who are at present in this country were out of town yester in different cities where they addressed meetings; but T. P. Gill, the member for South Louth, who is maraging the tour and mapping out the route to be taken, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he has opened an office and is engaged with his secretary in swering the big pile of correspondence that comes him daily. He said to a reporter of The Tribun ast evening that a cable dispatch had been sent to their colleagues in Ireland last evening, signed by him self and Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and Harrington.

It was to the effect that they "stand firmly by the eadership of the man who has brought the Irish people through unparalleled difficulties and dangers, from servitude and despair to the very threshold of eman cipation, with a genius, courage and success unequalled in Irish history; and we do so not only out of gratitude for these imperishable services in the past, but in the prefound conviction that I arnell's statesman ship and matchless qualities as a leader are essential to the safety of the Irish cause."

You have there," said Mr. Gill, as he finished reading the dispatch, "our sentiments, and I believe entiments of the Irish race everywhere."

He had no sooner stopped speaking than a dispatch from Dublin was handed him. It came from John E. Redmond, one of the Irish members, and Valentin Ditton, both of whom defended Dillon and O'Bries during the now famous Tipperary trials. It was a follows: "John Dillon, William O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, John Cullinane and O'Brien Dalton have been convicted and sentenced to six months' im prisonment. Father Humphreys, David Sheehy, Thomas Condon and Mr. Kelly were acquitted. The cases to alleged outrages have compistely collapsed. There is great rejoicing here and elsewhere throughout

"What will become of Dillon and O'Brien now !"

that will become of them is that they will become more popular, if that were possible." Will the case be appealed?"

"I suppose as a matter of course that it will."
"But the limit of time for hearing the appeal may be passed before their return ?"

That is altogether probable," he said. "In fact, I think that their return will be a return straight into jail, to serve out their sentences of six months each. There may be an appeal or there may be a case stated. The difference is, I believe, that in the first case it is an appeal to the County Court Judge on the entire merits of the case; whereas 'a case stated' may mean a legal point raised involving the question of the admissibility of certain evidence, which would have to be passed upon by the Superior Courts in

As to the men convicted, Dillon and O'Brien are, of course, well known. The third Member of Parliament found guilty is Patrick O'Brien. He represents one of the divisions of County Monaghan. It was he who brought his private camera into operation at evictions and on the shadowing of priests and other prominent persons in Ireland by armed policemen. During the trials just closed in Tipperary he was photographing one of the witnesses for the prosecu-tion. The witness did not object, but the Judge did, and Mr. O'Brien was sent to jail for a week for

contempt of court. John Cullinane is one of the farmers on the estate of Smith-Barry, the rack-renting landlord, whose severe exactions upon his tenantry caused them to revolt, desert Tipperary, and build New-Tipperary upon an ad-

desert Tipperary, and onld New Tipperary upon an au-toining estate, thus cutting down the rentroll of Smith-Barry by several thousand pounds.

O'Brien Dalton was one of the sureties for O'Brien and Dillon, who forfeited the \$5,000 bail on their escape to America. He is a large mill-owner, a man of considerable influence and one of the leading mer-chants in the district.

escape to America. He is a more of the leading merof considerable influence and one of the leading merchants in the district.

Father Humphreys is the local priest, and from
the prominent stand he has taken on the patriotic
the prominent stand he has taken on the patriotic
of the prominent stand he has taken on the patriotic
of the cannot go out of his house, day or
night, to attend a sick call without being followed
by two armed policemen.

David Sheek and Thomas Condon are Members of
Parliament for wo different divisions of Tipperary, and
Daniel Kelly k one of the leading farmers of the
district and a constituent of Mr. Sheeky.

Mr. Gill, when asked what was meant by the
sentence, "The cases as to alleged outrages have completely collapset," said that the "outrages" consisted
of small boys biting off firecrackers on the country
roads. "The fiserackers," he continued, "grew into
bombs, dynamit and infernal machines in the eyes
of Mr. Balfour's policement. These are the 'outrages'
spoken of in the dispatch," he added with a smile.

O'CONNOR AND HARRINGTON AT NORWICH.

Norwich, Cont., Nov. 19.-Messrs. O'Connor and Harrington, of tie Irish envoys, addressed a large and enthusiastic neeting here to night. They were escorted to the hall by the Catholic societies of the town, and the way was ablaze with fireworks. Twenty thousand dollars vas raised, and Mr. O'Connor ex pressed his thanks to the people for their generosity. and did not hesitab to say that Norwich thus far was the banner city in the land for liberality and cordial sympathy extended to these visitors.

gate from Maryland to National conventions in this ntry on Irish affirs, and Patrick Martin, a merchant of this city, an another representative Irishman were seen to-day on the subject of Parnell retaining his leadership. They formulated the following: "Parnell and his associate in Parliament are entirely able to day to settle the question of leadership, as they have been heretofore. It is the determination of the Irish-men of Baltimore and of all Maryland to continue to sustain the leader, whoseever he may be."

Louis, Nov. 19 Special).-The St. Louis leader ne Rule agitatin have been interviewed and nest unanimous in the opinion that Parnell sire. The VeryRev. P. P. Brady, vicar-general cese, says: 'Mr. Parnell can no longer be ed as the leade of the Home Rule movement To tollow the leadershi of an impure man is not to ht for a momat. Unquestionably the cause

er D. S. Phelan, Bitor of "The Western Watch-"If it wa an English crime and conin getting aught, it will admit of an ence, a trip tothe continent, a short honey-

moon in India or Africa, a return home, a reception by the Queen and general oblivion. If it is an Irish crime, Parnell will have to be washed and reconciled to Irish morality. His politics are Irish; his morals are decidedly English."

Dr. O'Reilly and other leaders indorse the senti-

THE ENVOYS KEEP RIGHT ON. MESSES. DILLON AND O'BRIEN WILL NOT

CHANGE THEIR PLANS ON ACCOUNT OF THE

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.-" I speak as an individual, said Mr. O'Brien. "I have no hesitation in saying that I stand firmly for Mr. Parnell. I see no reason

"Do you concur in that statement?" asked a re "I do," he replied. "I can see nothing in what

has occurred at home to cause a change. I think an alteration in the leadership at the present time would

A dispatch from New-York states, on Mr. O'Connor's authority, that you will send out a manifesto from Buffalo approving Mr. Parnell's continuation in

"Not a manifesto. That is insecurate. No such anifesto will be prepared here." "Will any sort of document be prepared by you for publication ?"

"Not at present." "You have heard that you have been sentenced to welve months' imprisonment?"

"Yes," returned Mr. Dillon, gravely.
"Will you appeal, or what will you do!" said Mr. O'Brien, "We came to this country for a definite purpose. We will finish it regardless of what may have happened on the other side, and we will

may have happened on the other side, and we will return to England when we get through, regardless of occurrences on the other side."

"When do you expect to return?"

"Engagements are piling in on us from all sides, and we will be kept very busy here, but I expect we will get through by the time Parliament meets."

"When will that be:"

"In January or February."

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDS HIMSELF.

REPLYING TO HIS CRITICS IN ANOTHER SPEECE

-RECEIVING AN ULSTER DELEGATION. London, Nov. 19 .- Mr. Balfour's speech at Grimsby ast night has a prominent place in all the Conserve tive newspapers, and is strongly commended by them The Irish Secretary met with an enthusiastic receptio from the 7,000 persons present at the meeting. After peaking at the regular meeting, Mr. Balfour addressed in overflow meeting. He said that he had been assailed with a degree and kind of calumny unexampled n English history in any political controversy no recently connected with Ireland. He continued; "I nave never shrunk from meeting those calumnies face to face, and I count them my happiest moments when, instead of saying these things behind my back, they say them to my face in the House of Commons, where can contradict them. But whether they say them the Commons, or through the mouths of illustrious politicians like Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone, or whether through the obscure channel of the paid ecturer or the illnerant Commoner, I am prepared to meet them. Both in and out of the House of Comnons I have acted with the single-minded view of bene fiting, not only the Empire, but the population pefore which I am habitually held up as an object of mmon contempt and execration. The Irish politiians have too long been in the habit of regarding every nisfortune and weakness of Ireland as another weapon to use against the Government. Irish distress does not present itself to them as affording an occasion on which they might impartially consider the best method of dealing with the condition of the people, but as a new means of setting class against class and a new ecasion for the issuing of a no-rent manifesto. man who suggests that the difficulty to be dealt with s the rent difficulty shows either ignorance or bad faith. It every shilling of rent in the congested districts were abolished the problem would not be the less

Mr. Balfour received a number of delegates from the North of Ireland Conservative and Unionist associa-lous, and expressed his tunnes for the message that they brought from the men of Uster. He said he was accustomed to be called a tyrant, but their warm welcome showed that this description of him was not altogether true. He had yet to learn that the Uster Protestants knew less about freedom than the people of the other parts of Ireland.

altogether true. He had yet to learn that the Ulster Protestants knew less about freedom than the people of the other parts of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour accepted an invitation to visit Belfast before the general elections.

Mr. Balfour addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Southport this evening and received a cordial welcome. He said that he was becoming tired of the dreary and metancholy task of tracing up the calumnies and misstatements of his opponents. Since he left Ireland it had been his painful duty to plough through a Midlothian rhetorical campaign. He found the Mitchelstown procession and other addient figures more decrepit and wrinkled and with more false teeth than ever, but liney still had the old recognizable shapes. He would not make any further reference to Mitchelstown, but would let Mr. Gladstone go on remembering as long as he pleased an incident which had been argued and reargued even to nausea. Coming to Mr. Gladstone's few novelties, Mr. Balfour said he regretted to find him even more careless of accuracy than he was two years ago. He characterized Mr. Gladstone's reference to the police, land cultivation and analondism in Ireland as extraordinary fallacies and amazing fictions. And while Gladstone was pursuing his wild career of improvisation here, Dillon and O'Brien were following a no less wild career of misstatement in America. Mr. O'Bren declared that 50,000 persons had been imprisoned under the Crimes Act, and that a man had been sent to jail for merely touching his hat to him. These short stories were concected for the American people but know it, afforded a most striking commentary on the travellers' tales with which these two distinguished figitives from justice were regaling them. Mr. O'Brien had called him an unmitgated lar, but he must repeat that all the playacting on the yacht in which O'Brien fied was unnecessary. He might have said away in comfer.

Dublin, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Cork, Bandon and Southeast Coast Railway Company today it was

in court.

Dublin, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Cork, Bandon and Southeast Coast Railway Company to-day it was announced that the Government proposes to spend £70,000 on extensions to Saibbergen and Bantry, in order to relieve the distress of the inhabitants.

PROFESSOR KOCH TO BE ENNOBLED. BERLIN PHYSICIANS INDORSE ALL THAT IS

CLAIMED FOR THE NEW DISCOVERY. Berlin, Nov. 19 .- As a reward for his services in the interests of medical science the Emperor will probably confer a title of nobility upon Professor Koch.

The Professor states that the Government must pr pare the lymph used in the cure of tuberculosis.

To-morrow's number of "The German Medical Weekly" will contain an article signed by Drs. Bergmann, Fraentzel and William Levy and Staff Surgeon Koehl, in which they declare that after experiments n many different cases they are prepared fully to iniorse Professor Koch's statements regarding his remedy. Some of the evening newspapers warn the public against the illusions entertained by many regarding

the efficacy of Koch's remedy. They also complain that the stock of lymph is being exhausted. The "Tageblatt" says that Koch's procedure so far is open to severe criticism, because he has only given his lymph to a few collaborators whom he could thoroughly trust to follow his instructions, while the great scientific establishments and hospitals are excluded from the benefits of the discovery. The "Tageblatt" con-siders that the dissatisfaction among medical men and the many patients who are anxious to submit to the treatment is quite justified, and declares that the

present arrangements must be altered. The demand for the Koch syringes is so great that the nanufacturers are unable to fill all their orders.

Dr. Fraenkel, in a lecture yesterday, mentioned facture of bombs, for which a number of other Nihi lists were recently arrested. of an overstrong dose of the Koch fluid. In other cases he had obtained very successful results. Care was necessary, however, in order to prevent a re-lapse after apparent cure. Under the Koch treatment, he said, the bacilli dwindle in size, become crooked, with swellings at the extremities, and then become disintegrated and converted into shreds become disintegrated and converted into sireds and minute globules. Even then they do not lose wholly the potentiality of life, and it is possible for them, unless care and watchfulness be maintained, to resume activity.

Herr Steiner, the celebrated tenor of Friedrich Wilhelm's Theatre, who is suffering from lupus of the face, was introduced at to-day's meeting of the Medical Society, twelve hours after receiving an injection of the Koch fluid.

Professor Koch asserts that the recurrence of

Professor Koch asserts that the recurrence subseculosis after treatment by his method is

beston, Nov. 19.—Dr. H. C. Ernst, demonstrator of bacteriology in the Harvard Medical school and head of that department, sailed from New-York to day for Europe, to attend the clinies given by Dr. Koch. Dr. Ernst graduated from Harvard College in 1876 and from the medical school in 1879. After this he studied in Germany with some of its leading specialists.

New-Orleans, Nov. 19.—Through the agency of Dr. Loeber and the Touro Infirmary, consumptives will shortly have the opportunity of testing the efficiacy

of the reputed wonderful panacea of Dr. Koch. Pr. Loeber has sent for some of the lymph used by Pr. Koch, which, it is expected, will reach here in ten desor two weeks. The announcement is made now tast the Touro Intirmary is making arrangements to establish a ward where consumptives may have the bendt of the inoculation.

terday. They are on their way to Berlin to invest-gate Professor Koch's new treatment for consumption. The doctors were Dr. H. P. Loomis, the eminat specialist in lung diseases, Dr. H. L. Lindsay and Ir-II. S. Stearns. On the same ship was a consumptive. Albert S. Odell, of Yonkers, who is going over to d treated by Professor Koch. Dr. E. Breck, of Bosioi, who is going to Berlin for the same purpose as the other doctors, sailed on the Friesland for Antwerp.

W. J. Arken tenegraphed on Thesday to Dr. Koel other doctors, sailed on the Friesland for Antwerp.

W. J. Arkiel teegraphed on Thesday to Dr. Kocl,
asking if he would receive a consumptive patient
on receiving an afternative answer, Dr. G. F. Shard;
was asked to pick out a man. William Degan, thirty
seven years old, who has been a month in St. Francis's
was chosen, and will start for herlin on Saturday, it
case the doctor, after a further consultation, finds the
man a good subject. In case of the man being curee
Mr. Arkell said that he would build a hospital for

those suffering from consumption.

Dr. W. A. Taitavall, of this city, will also sail or the steamer Rugia on Saturday on his way to Berlin, to sindy Professor Koch's method.

A VICTIM OF THE NIBILISTS. ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL SELIVERSKOFF. A RUSSIAN AGENT, IN PARIS.

Nov. 19.-General Seliverskoff, a Russia agent in France, died to-day from the effects of a bullet wound in his head, inflicted in a manner which is at present a mystery. Conflicting report are current as to how he was shot. One report says residence at the Hotel Bade, and that half an hour after his visitor had departed General Seliversko shot in the head. Other reports state that the General received no visitors. No weapon was found, and the furniture in the room was not disarranged The police attached some suspicion to the valet and he was watched at first. The further the authorities inquired into the case the more the evidence tended to prove that the murder was committed by Nihilist, and that it was an act of political vengeance The police became convinced that the valet had

nothing to do with the shooting of his master, and valet was much attached to General Seliverskoff. The evidence clearly points to an assassination A clew has been obtained which will probably lead to the detention of the murderer. A few days ago 3

Rue Royale, engaged as an employe a Russian Po-

Rue Royale, engaged as an employe a Russian Poenamed Podlesky. Podlesky was intrusted by he employers with an invitation to a ball which he wis to deliver to General Seliverskoff. This enabled him to obtain access to the General's room. Podlesky has disappeared.

The police believe that the murder was committed while General Seliverskoff was answerings the note of invitation which was delivered to him by Podlesky, and that Podlesky left the hotel unobserved. The report of the revolver was drowned by the noise of the traffic in the street. Podlesky was in Paris at the time of the Nihilist arrests in February last, but he escaped to Galicia. The police have visited the lodgings of all the Russians who were implicated in the February artial; and have discovered that Podlesky was one of them. In Podlesky's lodgings they found cartridges of the same calibre as the revolver used by the murdery.

Although the cable dispatch does not say as certainty that Nihilists had anything to do with the death of General Seliverskoff, that such was the car ems probable, in the light of well-known circunstances. Russian political refugees in Paris must have been angered by the wholesale acrest and punish nent of some of their number, light as it was, but summer, on the plea that they were making explosive Their anger must also have been increased on hearing of the death sentence passed four days ago upon three of their former friends in Paris by a 8. Petersburg tribunal. It is likely that they have sought revenge in killing the chief of the Russlan secret and then to the Muscovite authorities the necessary information which led to the arrest of Nihillists at Paris comity, even if France had not been at present con nected with Russia by special bonds of friendship would have compelled her judicial authorities to act upon information furnished by the Muscovite secret

It is known that the St. Petersburg Government keeps in London, Zurich, Geneva and Paris a special corp of detectives whose duty it is to watch the Nihillsts Moreover, after the fall of Napoleon III, many men Empire went into the service of the Czar, and som were detailed to watch the revolutionists living detectives especially intrusted with the duty of shadow ing Emperor Napoleon wherever he went, was em ployd to reorganize the secret police service at 8t. Petersburg. M. Lagrange, the chief of the political department in the Paris Prefecture of Police, also passed into the service of Russia, but with his home in France, where he and his men worked under the direction of the Russian generals, who like the recently murdered General Sellverskoff, were successively placed at the head of the foreign detective agency of the St. Petersburg Government.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S LOANS. London, Nov. 19.-An explanation is published re garding the report that judgment for a large sum had been obtained in the American courts against the

Duchess of Marlborough. It appears that the Duchess possesses a life interest in property in America from which the sum of £40,000 is realized annually. The American courts do not allow a charge to be made upon a life interest, and the Duchess therefore raised a large um in England to spend on Blenheim Palace and in the purchase of a London mansion. In order to complete the lenders' security the Duchess insured her life for a heavy amount and allowed judgment to be taken in the American courts for the advances made. This legal operation does not affect the Duchess's financial posi-tion. purchase of a London mansion. In order to complete

London, Nov. 19.—A gift of £50 from Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., Solicitor-General, toward the expense of carrying out "General" Booth's social regeneration scheme, is accompanied by a letter, in which the writer thus expresses himself: "It is my belief that 'Darkes England' points out the best method of dealing with this subject. I have entire confidence in your faithful stewardship of the fund."

General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, secretary to the Queen has written to "General" Booth, in behalf of the Queen thanking him for a copy of his book, "Darkest England." The writer adds: "The Oneen cannot express any opinion on the details of your scheme, but understanding that your object is to alleviate misery and suffering, Her Majesty cordially wishes you success."

MEETING OF WABASH SHAREHOLDERS. London, Nov. 19.-A meeting of the English share-holders in the Wabash Railroad Company was held to-day. A committee was appointed to safeguard the interests of the English holders of the road's securities. and to receive the shares and depentures held by them and issue certificates therefor.

DOCK LABORERS GO ON STRIKE. London, Nov. 19.-A thousand dock laborers em-ployed on the Garston dock struck to-day, owing to the dismissal by the company of a number of men who refused to load a boycotted steamer.

MORE NIHILISTS ARRESTED IN PARIS. Paris, Nov. 19.-Two Nihilists have been arrested here on the charge of being implicated in the manu

GOLD IN BUENOS AYRES. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 18 .- Gold closed to-day at 198

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AGREEMENT. Berlin, Nov. 19 .- Austria and Germany have agreed upon the conditions of the tariff of the respective coun-

An Englishman, who has been known in his travel as E. Augustine, George Lewis and John Dixon, and whose home in this city has been a Bowery lodging-house, was cked up at Police Headquarters last evening on charge W. S. Wetmore, commission merchant, at No. 124 Water-st., was stolen from the letter-box in Mr. Wetmore's office. The letter had been sent from China, and in it was a draft The letter had been sent from than, and in twist at the for £150. John Jarmulewsky, a banker at No. 54 Canalst., cashed the draft and paid \$712 to Augustine. Mr. Wetmore's name had been forged on the draft, which was sent to Loudon before the forgery was discovered. It was not until October 6 that Mr. Wetmore made a complaint at Police Headquarters. Detective Cottrell arrested Augustical Conference of the conference of the

SCARED BY WILD RUMORS.

CAUSELESS CONSTERNATION ON THE LON-DON STOCK EXCHANGE.

A RALLY IN THE CLOSING HOURS-PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE JANUARY

COUPONS OF THE ARGENTINE LOANS. London, Nov. 19 .- The Stock Exchange to-day vas a prey to rumors, none of which were founded on fact. It will be astonishing if to-day's ensternation is not followed by a sharp rally. There is nothing in the monetary situation to create uneasiness. The Bank of England return will probably exceed £14,000,000, and it is expected to reach £16,000,000 a week later. Every facility will be given by the Bank of England and other banks to borrowers on stocks and other securities. The country banks have ceased to withdraw money from London, and there is every appearance that the subacute panic is over. There was a sharp rally this afternoon all around. Prices did not fully recover, but the market was reassured, and business, which had been practically in ossible, was resumed even in the most specuintive stocks.

The money for the payment of the January oupons of the Argentine loans and the next coupon of the Uruguay debt is already in hand. The statement that bills drawn by Baring Brothers fter Saturday would not be accepted is denied; vey will be accepted as usual. Rupee paper fell 1 to-day, Argentines 1 to 3, and Uruguay 3.

The chief cause of the depression in the sto market this morning was the refusal of the Bank of England to discount the bills of Baring Bros. & Co. before maturity.

"The Times" to-day said: "No bills drawn on Baring Brothers after last Saturday by correspondents will be accepted, but all drawn prenously will be recognized. The Bank of England is practically in charge of the Barings' flairs. It is probable the firm will be resuscitoted with fresh capital. The bank is charging a high rate of discount in order to prevent an inrush of bills. It desires holders to exercise forearance and not throw unnecessary work on the ank. All acceptances already provided for will be met at maturity."

The bulk of the bills discounted at the Bank of England for this week were indorsed by the Barings, and in no care was a refusal heard of where such bills were overdue. The banks singled out batches of the Barings' bills and employed a broker to meet them, and the Bank of England charged but little extra. The Bank of England will be represented in the Argentine Committee of Inquiry. The committee will first examine whatever proposals the Argentine Government may have to make.

The rumors that another large Angle-American house was in trouble have proved to be without foundation. Grant & Lothbary, speculators, whose account has been partly carried by the market for liquidation, at the end of November will be granted an extension beyond that date by the parties interested. Accountants have investigated the firm's affairs and its securities ave been valued by two members of the Stock Exchange. A surplus of over £500,000 has been found, taking into account current depreciations, but it being unpossible to sell now, it has been

At 12:30 p. m. prices on the Stock Exchange, is compared with last evening's closing prices, showed a decline of 3-16 for consols for money, a decline of 5-16 for consols for the account, decline of 4 for Canadian Pacific, a decline of 6 58 for Eric, a dealine of 3 for Ege second conols, a decline of 2 for Illinois Central, a decline of 3 5-8 for St. Paul common, a decline of 11-2 for New-York Central, a decline of 3-4 for Pennsylvania, a decline of 1 for Reading, a decline of 1 3-8 for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, and no change for (a. second mortgage,

per mare higher than the prices quoted at 12:30 At 1:30 p. m. foreign securities were steadier, but merican railway securities were again droop-

Prices at the close, as compared with the 12:30 p. n. prices, showed no change for consols for money; an advance of 1-16 for consols for the account; a decline of 1-2 for Atlantic and Great Wesern first mortgage trustees certificates; no charge for ditto second mortgage; a decline of 1-34 for Canadian Pacific; a decline of 1-4 for Erie; an advance of 2 for Erie second consols; no change for Illinois Central; an advance of 1-2 for St. Paul common; no change for New-York Central; a decline of 1-2 for Pennsylvania, and a decline of 1-4 for Reading.

Paris, Nov. 19.—On the Bourse to-day prices were irregular. There was a general recovery toward the close, but an uneasy feeling prevailed.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—Prices were unsettled on the Boerse throughout the day. At the close there was a moderate recovery, but the last quotations

Boerse throughout the day. At the close there was a moderate recovery, but the last quotations showed a general decline as compared with yesterday's closing figures.

The Hague, Nov. 19.—The Bank of the Netherlands has advanced the rate of discount from 4 to A1.2 per cent.

CONFIDENCE NOT DISTURBED.

TEASSURING CONDUCT OF THE STOCK MARKET-EASIER MONEY RATES.

to 4 1-2 per cent.

confidence which was restored to Wall Street creles on Tuesday was not disturbed vesterday by any irms which had been forced to succumb to the mone tary pressure. The feeling at the close of business wa me of general satisfaction. Rumors of a disturbing mature were fewer and the conduct of the stock market rassured those interests into whose hands has been committed the gradual liquidation of securities that tielr work could be carried on as was intended. nnamed prominent house had some effect upon the early dealings at the Stock Exchange, but before the dose prices had recovered so sharply that fears were

fected the entire absence of panic. It started with ales by foreign houses and some sharp declines oc-But there was no confirmation of the morning vague insinuations of possible trouble in London, and is the day wore on without fresh announcements of abarrassments here, the speculative temper improved. h the loan department of the Stock Exchange the bulls" showed signs of life by exacting high premiums on many stocks in which a large short interest is supposed to exist. A panic among the short sellers of stocks effected a substantial rally in values.

Easier rates prevailed for money on call. Brokers bund the banks more accommodating than at any time sace the flurry in stocks began. There was an additonal issue of certificates by the Clearing House to lanks which are taking them out solely to oblige dients, and not from any need to relieve their own position. It is believed that more than \$1,000,000 ertificates were taken out yesterday. The total amount issued since the associated banks decided to onsolidate their credits is \$6,285,000. Bank officers sho have watched the situation closely say that it is iot likely that the whole amount issued in this emertency will exceed \$85,000,000. No action has been size by the Clearing House authorities as to the renoval of the extra 1-4 per cent a month of interest rom the certificates as now issued. The sentiment in favor of the removal is increasing, but it is believed that it will take the shape of a "rebate," a term bornwed from the banks by the railroads. It is probable that when the redemption of the certificates is completed among the banks there will be a deduction of the extra-interest charge from the accounts of the anks which have taken out the certificates.

IOR A GREATER USE OF THE CUTTING-STAMP The recent forgeries of stock certificates have caused lolders to use greater precautions than heretoforgainst the raising of values, and at the Stock Exchange yesterday it was said that since the story of albert H. Smith's forgeries was published on Mon my the use of the cutting stamp had been much more extensive than it had been for a long time before "he "raising" of certificates for fractional lots is comparatively easy, as the last few days have shown omparatively easy, as the last lew easy have shown, but on certificates of whole lots it is much more difficult, as the engraving shows the number of shares which the certificates represent. Accordingly, the committee on Stock List at the Exchange have issued

RECKLESS DEMOCRATS.

THEY CONSPIRE TO SET UP A GOVERNMENT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTR. OF THEIR OWN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THEY WILL HAVE TO UNSEAT FORTY LAWFUL MEMBERS AND TO PUT IN THIRTY-FIVE UN-

LAWFUL ONES IN ORDER TO STEAL THE STATE, BUT THEY SAY THEY HAVE THE NERVE TO DO IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The situation in New-Hampshire is simply this: The Republican candidate for Governor has 100 more votes than the Democratic candidate, but by reason of 1,300 Prohibition votes there is no choice, and the election goes to the Legislature. The Friday after election day the Democratic Manchester Union" made this announcement of the returns for members of the Legislature: There have been elected a grand total of 188 Thereupon Democrats and 190 Republicans." The Union" declared that this Republican majority-admitted by it to be two, but which I say is nearer ten than two-should be converted into a Democratic majority of not less than twelve. This scheme was to be carried out first by excluding from the roll of members elected forty persons, twenty-seven of whom are Republicans and thirteen Democrats, representing under the census of of the plot was to admit to membership thirtyfive persons, twenty-three of whom are Democrats and twelve Republicans, representing only 7,000 inhabitants. These alleged members come from the small "classed" towns. Last year they were allowed only fourteen members. As a matter of fact and of law they have no right at all to seats in the coming House, because a recent constitutional amendment abolished all "classed" towns and allowed them to be represented only by special permission of the Legislature. That permission has not yet been given, and for the very particular reason that at the last session Mr Harry Bingham, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and now, as always, the chief plotter against the peace of the State, prevented the passage of any act for the Republicans of the classed towns in the Legislature.

Back in 1881, however, the same Mr. Bingham made from the Judiciary Committee the following statement in a report which was adopted: "Representation in the present House is based on the census of the United States taken in the year census of the United States taken in the year 1880." This is the whole case, trutifully given in a nutshell. Because the Republicans intend to obtain by proper methods the organization of a House which on any fair basis will have a Republican majority, the Democrats are threatening revolution. Mr. Dickey, Clerk of the present House, has become a citizen of Maine, and his office devolves upon Mr. Jewett, the Assistant Clerk. Knowing this, the Democrats, to promote difficulty and commotion, have set up the cry that Dickey is still Clerk. They intend to organize two Legislatures unless the State is surrendered to them. Meanwhile, the Governor and his Council think of calling an extra session for the election of a Clerk and the passage of some proper law to secure an orderly organization of the coming House and to prevent civil strife.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 19.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 19.

THE INDIANS RESTLESS.

A THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PINE in an action. RIDGE AGENCY.

MASSING TROOPS AT THAT POINT-GENERAL BROOKE OFF FOR THE SCENE OF THE EXPECTED TROUBLES -A-SA-SINATION

OF A SIOUX CHIEF FRIENDLY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Chicago, Nov. 19 .- General Nelson A. Miles, comnanding the Department of the Missouri, when interviewed last evening, said: "The same turbulent spirit among the Indians is manifest at Rosebud, Pine Ridge and the Cheyenne agencies. There is a more threatening state of affairs existing at the Pine Ridge Agency than elsewhere, and my latest official reports are that troops have gone to the Pine Ridge Agency from the Rosebud Agency. General Brooke left Rushville this noon for Pine Ridge, and he, with his command of three troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry. Will reach there by daylight in the morning. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Smith will reach the Rosebud Agency with three companies of eavalry and three companies of infantry. In my opinion these forces will be sufficient to protect the lives and public property at these agencies and control the Indians there. I am of the opinion that the appearance of the troops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. I have retroops will have a most quieting effect. there. I am of the opinion that the appearance of the troops will have a most quieting effect. I have re-ceived information that night before last American Horse, who is one of the Sioux tribe, had a narrow escape from assassination from the turbulent Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency. This Indian is a prominent

withheld from the newspapers. He feared that it would reach the savages as soon as it would be settled, and before the troops could prevent it the Indians would massacre every white person found on the reservation. It was rumored that the Indians had attempted the life of the agent.

It has later been announced that the Indians had Rosebud have risen and were proceeding in a body to Pine Ridge, the adjoining agency, which is about fifty miles distant. If it should prove to be well founded all the available troops of the department will be ordered immediately to the scene of the trouble.

Rosebud Agency, S. D., Nov. 10.—When the Indians on this and the Pine Ridge agency wake up to-morrow morning they will find themselves surrounded by the strongest body of United States troops which has been mustered in the West since the defeat of Geronlino. It can be predicted that if some unfortunate act on the part of the soldiers does not add to the excitement of the redskins the threatened uprising will never occur. Small detachments of troops have been moving in this direction for the last three days, and the whole thing has been so smoothly and quietly done that not a word of warning has reached the Indians.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Proctor returned to Washington from the West this morning and at once washington from General Miles, which said: "The reports to-day are of the same threatening tenor from Pine Ridge. Troops have been ordered to that agency and Rosebud. The military are now using every and reported as naving left their reservation with hostile intent."

In reply Major-General Schofield sent a dis

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TUTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION . THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION-THE

VARIOUS PLANS SUBMITTED AT AL-BANY PUT INTO SHAPE FOR LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL.

WROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Nov. 19 .- Among the most important duties of the Legislature which is about to meet is that of considering the proposed reconstruction of the judiciary system of the State. This proposed reconstruction comes in the form of various amendments to the State Constitution which are suggested by the Judiciary Commission. That Judiciary Commission, as will be remembered, has as its members some of the best-known lawyers in the State, the chief being George F. Danforth, of Rochester, recently a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The commission met here in June last and divided its work among various committees. These committees drew up amendments to the Constitution touching the Court of Appeals, the courts of New-York City, the Supreme Court and the minor courts of the State. All these reports of the various committees were then sub-1890 about 60,000 inhabitants. The second part mitted to a Committee on Revision, whose duty has been to mould together in a series of amendments to the Constitution the amendments suggested by the committees. The members of this Committee on Revision were James C. Carter, George F. Danforth, James C. Smith, C. Alonzo Kellogg, Homer A. Nelson and William B. Hornblower. This committee has just completed its work. Copies of its report were received here to-day from Walter H. Bonn, the clerk of the commission. The amendments which the commistee prepared are stated below:

SCHEDULE A.

Amendment relating to the Court of Appeals as a substitute for the present Sections 4 and 5 of Article VI. Section 4. No appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals in a civil action or proceeding from any determination of a General Term which affirms without dissent a deter ninution reviewed, except where the determination so reviewed necessarily decides a controversy concerning.

(1) The construction or effect of a provision of the Constitution or a statute of this State, or of the United States:

(2) The validity or interpretation of a written instru ment, other than a promissory note, bill of exchange or other order for payment of money, and the claim or the de-fence is based wholly or in part upon such instrument; or,

(4) The title to real property or an interest therein; or,

(c) Where the determination decides a material question of law which stands otherwise determined by a General Term of the Supreme Court; or,

(7) Where an appeal is allowed by the General Term making determination, or by a Justice of slid General Term who took part in the decision, or by a Judge of the Cours The right of appeal is further restricted in the case of orders to such determinations as affect a substantial right and do not rest in discretion, and which

(1) In effect determine the action or proceeding and pre-vent a final judgment or final order; ct,

(2) Grant or refuse a new trial; or,
(3) Sustain or overrule a demurrer; or
(4) Are final orders in special proceedings, or in proceedings subsequent to and based upon the final judgment

SCHEDULE B. Amendment relation to the Supreme Court proceed as a

Article VI. Section 6. The present Supreme Court is continued with section 0. The present supreme court is each appearant jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law, not inconsistent with the provisions of this article. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. addition to the justices hereinatter provided for, the Su-preme Court shall consist of —— justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the judicial districts in which they respectively reside, and of whom --

of five justices, in and for each judicial department, of whom four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a determination. There shall lorse, who is one of the Sionx tribe, had a narrow escape from assassination from the turbulent Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency. This Indian is a prominent stoux chief and a friend to the United states Government.

An analysis of the United States Government.

An analysis of the Sionx. The reports sent out from header people between the control of the Sionx. The reports sent out from here that people are level; headed people between output it to the Mestalic trace which affects many of the Sionx. The reports sent out from here that people are level; headed people between the sent of the Sionx. The reports sent out from here that people are level; headed people between the sent of the sionx agencies. It has been the custom of the Indians to sell their clothing for little or nothing as soon as received, leaving them thinky clad during the continues to see supreme Court Justices shall contents. It has been the custom of the Indians to sell their clothing for little or nothing as soon as received, leaving them thinky clad during the continues to see the custom of the Indians to sell their clothing for little or nothing as soon as received, leaving them thinky clad during the continues to see supreme Court Justices shall tondered and the search of the search of the Sionx agencies. It has been the custom of the Indians to work for themselves, the agents have made contrasts with the indiantions ones to deliver the supplies at the agencies for the railroads, paring them agond price.

Omaha, Nov. 10.—General Brooke, commander of the Expected Indian troubles last right at 12 o'cheel. He was accompanied by his aide, Leutenant Charles of the Special Continues to the september of the special control of the Special Continues to the september of the special control of the Special Continues to the september of the special control of the Special be twenty General Term Justices, and, subject to the opera-tion of the provision herein continuing the service of present General Term Justices, five shall be residents of

Section 13. No person shall hold the office of Justice or Judge of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. The compensation of every Judge of the Court of Appeals and of every Justice of the Supreme Court elected prior to November 1, 1890, whose term of office shall have been, or shall be, abridged pursuant to this provision and who shall have served as such judge or justice ten years of the term in which he is then serving, shall be continued during the remainder of the term for which he was elected. No judge or justice who shall be elected after November 1, 1890, shall be entitled to receive any such compensation after the last day of December next after he shall be sevanty years of age.

ty years of age.
Section 21. No judicial officer, except justices of the Section 21. No justical officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court or judge of any court of record in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Buffalo practise as an attorney or counsellor in any court of record in this State or act as referee; nor shall any judicial officer accept from any person ar corporation free transportation for himself